

allotted by DoE under discretionary quota are being used for other than residential purposes against the prescribed rules and norms; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) the Penal steps taken by Government on complaints of commercial use of such houses allotted under discretionary quota?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) No complaints have so far been received in the Directorate of Estates under Ministry of Urban Development against any allottee of house allotted under discretionary quota in Asiad Village locality. There is no General Pool accommodation under administrative control of Dte. of Estates in Hauz Khas Area.

(b) Does not arise.

Mechanism for solid waste management

2948.DR. R. LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had prescribed any mechanism to State Governments for collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal of municipal solid waste in a scientific and hygienic manner if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether any State Government expressed their inability/unwillingness to follow this mechanism and insisted to follow their own method of solid waste management if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI BABUL SUPRIYO BARAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

- (i) Ministry of Urban Development published a Manual on Municipal Solid Waste Management in May, 2000 to assist ULBs in management of municipal solid waste in a hygienic and scientific manner. The Manual provides detailed guidelines / methodology for planning, designing, executing and operation & maintenance of solid waste management schemes. It also provides comprehensive guidelines and suggest various technological options for processing, treatment and disposal and resource recovery (compost/energy) from municipal waste. The same Manual is currently under updation.
- (ii) Pursuant to the recommendations of the Committee on Solid Waste Management for Class-I cities constituted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of

India, the Government of India, Ministry of Urban Development brought out a Report on Technology Advisory Group on Solid Waste Management in May, 2005 and circulated to all the State Governments for adoption. The report principally covers the details of various technologies available within and outside the country for the treatment of municipal solid waste and deriving compost, RDF, power, etc. from the waste, their merits, demerits, their limitations, etc.

- (iii) Pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, Ministry of Urban Development set up a Task Force in March, 2003 to prepare policy, strategy and action plan for promoting "Integrated Plant Nutrient Management (IPNM)" using City Compost along with chemical fertilizers in the area of agriculture, horticulture, plantation crops, forestry, and create market demand & supply mechanism for city compost within 50 km radius of all urban local bodies and their compost plants. The report finalized by the Committee and accepted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in September, 2006 with a direction to follow the recommendations of the Committee. The same has already been circulated to concerned Central Ministries like Ministry of Chemical and Fertilizers, Ministry of Agriculture, Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Environment and Forests for taking necessary action. The report has also been forwarded to all the State Governments for implementation of the recommendations brought out in the report.
- (iv) Govt. of India has issued advisory to the States from time to time on different issues of Municipal Solid Waste Management, including collection, transportation, processing, treatment and disposal in a scientific and hygienic manner.
- (v) In order to improve the situation of civic services in urban areas including solid waste management, Govt. of India launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005 with a view to provide financial assistance to the State Govts, for creating urban infrastructure facilities for all the cities in the Country with a reform oriented agenda for period of 7 years from 2005 to 2012 and further extended upto March 2014. JNNURM has two components namely, Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Under UIG component, 65 mission cities having population more than 1 million, towns with religious importance and State capitals are eligible and the remaining towns are eligible for funding under UIDSSMT.

- (vi) Government of India has launched Swachh Bharat Mission (SBM) on 2nd October, 2014 with the target to make the country clean by 2nd October, 2019. The Mission covers all 4041 statutory towns/cities as per 2011 census. The components eligible under SBM with broad funding pattern are (i) Household toilets (₹4000 per toilet as an incentive), (ii) Community toilets (max 40% VGF), (iii) Public toilets (100% Private Investment), (iv) Solid Waste Management (max 20% VGF) (v) IEC and Public Awareness (15%) and (vi) Capacity Building and Administrative & Office Expenditure (A&OE) (5%). The projects will be implemented focusing on creation of infrastructure, thrust on creation of public awareness and inviting substantial investment from private sector as indicated above. In the municipal solid waste management, segregation, recycling & reuse is an integral process component.

(b) No, Sir. State Governments have not expressed their inability/ unwillingness to follow this mechanism.

JNNURM in Noida and Greater Noida

2949. SHRIMATI WANSUK SYIEM : Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether development of some 3,894 census towns, earlier chosen for upgradation under the holistic scheme called PURA (Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas) still remain a conundrum for the Government to solve;

(b) whether NOIDA and Greater NOIDA, along with 18 other big census towns falling within the NCR of Delhi, had to be left out of the ambit of Ministry's flagship projects JNNURM;

(c) whether these two key planned cities in UP adjoining the national capital did not qualify for the JNNURM largely only because they did not have an elected urban local body to govern; and

(d) if so, the Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. VENKAIAH NAIDU):

(a) No census town has been selected for upgradation under the PURA (Provision of Urban Amenities in Rural Areas) Scheme.

(b) to (d) Existence of elected Urban Local Body (ULB) was a pre-requisite condition for Urban Infrastructure Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development